

Entropy

Picking 4 balls one at a time with seplacence so that balks are in some order as they are in buckets

RRRR RRRB RRBB Best Medium Worst

Paulo		
X X X	0.75×0.75 × 0.75×0.25	0.5×0.5 ×0.5×0.5
1	0.105	0.0625
[00 %.	10 7.	6 2.
Computing prob Darge sa- and oma	o is problen when 7 1000 p->0 Il change may 6	nos ax
So sum o	s better K ==> + log	
RRAR = 200	$\frac{1}{2} + \log (1) + \log (1)$ Entropy = 0) + log(1)
$RRRB = 3 \times $	log (0.75) + Dog (3. 245	0.25)
RRBB Z	hxlog (0.50) =	- 4

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[n \operatorname{bol}_{p} \right] & \left[n \operatorname{cong} q \right] - \operatorname{ve} \left[\operatorname{log} q \right] \right] \\ & \operatorname{RRRR} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{log} (F) = 0 \quad \left[\operatorname{loc} D \right] \\ & \operatorname{RRRR} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{log} (F) = 0.81 \\ & \operatorname{RRR} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{log} (F) = 0.81 \\ & \operatorname{RRR} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{log} (F) = 1 \quad \operatorname{Migh} \\ & \operatorname{Entropy} \\ & In \operatorname{deneral} \\ & Ib \operatorname{two} \operatorname{classen} \\ & \operatorname{RRRR.R.R B B B \dots B} \\ & \operatorname{min} \\ & = - \frac{m}{m+n} \operatorname{log} \left(\frac{m}{m+n} \right) - \frac{n}{m+n} \operatorname{log} \left(\frac{m}{m+n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

since
$$p_1 = \frac{m}{m+n}$$
 $p_2 = \frac{m}{m+n}$
=)
Enbody = -p, ly $p_1 - p_2 ly p_2$
 $= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i ly p_i$
=) Multiclass Entropy
Information Gain
 $I = 2$ Change in Enbody
Parent
Based on a
question
Child 1 Child 2
Change in Enbody due to division
is Information Gain

Recommending App

-	rendor	Occupation	Aþþ
	F	study	Snapchat
	f	Woota	bilhato App
	M	Wrota	Polaemon
	F	Work	1alhatsapp
	\mathbb{M}	Study	Snapchat
	M	Study	Snapchat
	blhich	app to seco	mmend?
S	Snapch	at, 2 lalha	hApp, 1 Polacmon
69	3/6	2/	6 1/6

Entropy (Parent) $= -\frac{3}{6} \log\left(\frac{3}{6}\right) - \frac{2}{6} \log\left(\frac{2}{6}\right)$ - 1 log (7) $-\frac{1}{2}\left(-1\right) - \frac{1}{3}\left(-1.6\right) - \frac{1}{6}\left(-2.6\right)$ = 0.5 + 0.53 + 0.431.46 $\mathbf{\hat{\mathcal{L}}}$ Thus E(P) = 1.46Splitting by Gender F-> 1 SC, 2 WA 1/3, 2/3 M-3 189, 2SC 1/3, 2/3 $E(CI) = -\frac{1}{3}log(\frac{1}{3}) - \frac{2}{3}log(\frac{2}{3})$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}(-1.6) - \frac{2}{3}(-0.6)$$

$$= 0.53 + 0.4 = 0.93$$
Iller
$$E(C_2) = 0.93$$
Aug Entropy = $\frac{0.93 + 0.93}{2} = 0.93$
Triformation Gain = 1.46 - 0.93
= $\frac{0.53}{2}$
Splitting by Occupation p
Study 3 SC 1
Inderson 1 PPG, 2 WA 1/3, 2/3

 $F(CI) = -1 \log(I) = 0$ $E(c_2) = -\frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \log \frac{2}{3}$ 2 0.93 Ang Entropy $2 \frac{0+0.93}{2} = 0.46$ Information hain = 1.46 - 0.46 Maximum Information Gain is by splitting on work Repeat the process

RANDOM FOREST In a Large Table e.g. Gender Age Location Platfor Job Новву Арр Decisim Tree may overfit since they memorize In Random Forest, we pick sandom columns and build decision bec

Again pick sandom cells and build decision bree

Then these decision trees vote final output ensample of Evers output (There are different ways to select sandom columns) Hyperparameters for Decision Trees 1. Maximum Depth Minimum No. & Samples to Split 3. Minimum No. 1 Samples per Leaf Maximum Depth Largent possible length between root to Reaf

A tree of length be can have 22 leaves

(a) Minimum Number of Samples to Split A node must have at least min-samples split in order to be large enough to split. It doesn't contal min size gleaves. 3 Minimum number of samples per leaf 92 To grove this If int -> absolute value float -> percentage